

very small shark, seldom exceeding a length of three feet. It occurs in both Atlantic and Pacific. The teeth have their points "so much turned aside that the inner margin of the tooth forms the cutting edge."—*Günther*. Each dorsal fin is armed with a spine. The Dog-fish is valued for the oil which it yields.

A species of plant, of the natural order Ericaceæ, called *Gaultheria shallon* grows commonly throughout the woods at Ucluelet, and the berries are dried and used as food by the Siwash Indians. The Shallon grows several feet high in shaded woods. It is an ally of the Winter-green, the Heaths, the Arbutus, &c.

Leaving the shores of Vancouver Island the most conspicuous creatures to be seen whilst the vessel plies its way over the broad bosom of the Pacific Ocean are two species of birds. One of these is the Gony or Black-footed Albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*, Aud.) which "is noted for its protracted powers of flight, following vessels for hundreds of miles and subsisting on the refuse thrown overboard."\* The other bird is the graceful Gray Fork-tailed Petrel (*Oceanodroma furcata*, Gmel), called by seamen the "Seal-bird."

Early one morning after a voyage of some twelve days land was fully in view, and the contrast between the vast expanse of ocean and the imposing volcanic mountain which now, as it were, suddenly loomed up before one, was so great as to render description difficult. Mount Shishaldin, situated on Unimak Island near the entrance to Unimak Pass, is over 8900 feet high. Adjoining it is another mountain, not a volcano nor as high, and both are covered with snow. As the volcano was approached, a thin film of smoke was observed to be issuing from it, but during the time it was in sight it did not appear to be continuously smoking.

On the west side of Unimak Pass are the picturesque islands of Tigalda, Akun, Akutan, &c.

Whilst the vessel was making its way through the pass I had the good fortune to see tens of thousands of Shear-waters (*Puffinus*) winging their way, near the surface of the water, in the opposite direction. These birds belong to the order Longipennes, which also comprises the Gulls, Terns and Petrels. Their onward, yet easy flight, their jet-black colour, and their countless numbers, produced a pleasing effect.

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\* "Nests and Eggs of North American Birds," by Oliver Davie.